Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression"—Madison.

VOLUME 4. **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, MARCH 14, 1845.** **NUMBER 200.**

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, between the 13th and 16th of February, 1845, the following notes, to wit: One note on W. T. Lemmons, due August, 1844, for $11, payable to David C. & James M. Purvines; one note for $8 and 41 cents, due in November, 1844; one note on Milas M. Lemmons for about $3 and 50 cents; one on R. H. Weddington & Margaret Hart for $18 and 65 cents, due in April, 1844; one note on A. Hall for $30 and 90 cents, due February, 1844, two notes on James Hall; one note on W. C. Morton for $5 and 67 cents; one note on J. S. Black for $7, due in 1841; one note on John C. Sauceman for $21, due in the fall of 1843, with a credit of $16 in August, 1844; one note on D. A. Peanick, $561 due in the fall of 1843; two notes on Hugh & Eli Stewart, one for $190 with a credit of $103 payable to John Flow; one note payable to Hugh Wilson for $17, due in 1842; one note on John Ford for $9 67 cents, due in Feb., 1844; three notes on Samuel Woodall; one note on Samuel Woodall & A. Dulin for $15, due 1838; one note on John C. Dennis for $1 90 cents; together with various other notes and constable receipts. I forwarn all persons from trading for said notes, and will give the above reward for the recovery of the pocket book and papers.

JAMES C. FLOW.

Feb 1845 99--F

State of North Carolina.

UNION COUNTY;

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

D. A. Covington & Jas. J. Gathings, Adm'rs. of Jas. Gathings, dec'd. vs. Julius Holly. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Julius Holly, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," printed in the town of Charlotte, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Julius Holly to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for said County at the Courthouse in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in April next, and Replevy, or Judgement absolute and final will be rendered against him.

Witness, *Hugh Stewart*, clerk of our said Court at office, the 1st Monday in January, 1845, and in the sixty ninth year of American Independence.

HUGH STEWART, c u c c.

January, 1845. 95--6w

50 Dollars Reward.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C., about the 15th of December last, my negro boy MARION. Said boy is about 23 years of age, tolerably dark complected, with rather thick lips, and his face or skin rough or pimpley; he is about five feet ten inches high, stout made and would weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds, and has a surly, sulky look. He had on when he left, a Linsey dress coat and pants and has another mixed or slate coloured coat, with other clothes with him, and had on a round crown wool hat. He is suspected for having a free pass purporting to be from Mecklenburg county, but without any certificate or county seal. It is thought that he will either make his way through Tennessee, or by Charleston, S. C. to a free State. I will give the above reward for his apprehension or confinement in any jail so that I get him again, or for his delivery to me in this place.

LEROY SPRINGS.

February 5, 1845. 97tf

POSITIVELY THE LAST

CALL

THE subscriber earnestly requests, those who are indebted to him by Book account up to the 1st of January, 1844, to come forward and make settlements. Those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded between this and the 1st of January, 1845. irrespective of persons will find their debts in the hands of an officer for *immediate collection*.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

The claims of HAPPOLDT & WALLACE are still unsettled and those persons who are indebted by Note or Book account, would do well to settle within time prescribed above—as they too will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
Surviving Co-partner.

Dec. 5, 1844. 90-F

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note*. Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92::F.



DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Charles E. Moss & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the first of January last. Those indebted to said firm are requested to pay up as soon as convenient. Such as owe accounts, if they cannot cash them, will please call and close them by note. Leroy Springs is fully authorized to close the business of the late firm.

NEW CONCERN.

LEROY SPRINGS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the customers of the above firm, that he has purchased the entire stock of GOODS of C. E. Moss & Co., and is ready at the old stand to sell

BARGAINS

to such as wish them. He will start to the north in a few days with the intention of laying in, at cash prices, a stock of Goods, (taken in connexion with his present superior stock,) unsurpassed in Western North Carolina. He is determined not to be undersold, and to give the best bargains ever bought in this part of the country. He invites his old friends and customers, and the public generally, to give him a call, and test his sincerity.

Charlotte, Feb 23, 1845 99--F

Valuable Land for SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Absolem Sherrill, and for the perposes mentioned in said Trust, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the 21st, day of March next, that valuable Tract of land on which said Sherrill now resides, containing.

400 Acres of land,

ying on the Catawba river in Catawba county, immediately at Sherrill's Ford. The tract is one of the most valuable on the river, and contains about 100 acres of first rate river bottom. There is on it an excellent dwelling house, brick kitchen, and all the necessary outhouses all in first rate order. Those wishing a bargain would do well to view the premises and attend the sale. The sale will take place on the plantation, and the terms made known on the day of sale.

A. H. SHUFORD, Trustee.

Jan. 31, 1845. 95:-ts.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

UNION COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

February Term, 1845.

Geo. J. Long and others, vs. Evan A. Crowell and Catharine his wife. } Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication should be make for six weeks in the "Meck,enburg Jeffersonian," notifying said defendants that they appear at our next Conrt of Equity to be held for said county, at Monroe, on the 11th of August next, to answer said petition, or it will be set for hearing ex parte.

C. M. D. M'CAULEY, c. m. e.

Feb. 15, 1845. 99-6w

Ranaway,

ON the 21st November last, from James Wallace, an indented apprentice by the name of WILLIAM SYDNEY McLEAN. And from R. L. De Armond, in July, 1844, an indented apprentice, (a mulatto,) by the name of JACK HARRIS.—The subscribers, their owners, will give a reward of five cents each for the apprehension of said boys; and they forbid any person employing or harboring them, at the peril of the law.

R. L. DE ARMOND,
JAMES WALLACE, Jr.

Feb. 28, 1845. 99-3w

Strayed,



FROM the subscriber, on the 24th of February last, a sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, with a blaze face, her left hind leg white about half way to the knee. I will give a liberal reward to any one who will take up said mare and deliver her to me, or give me any information so I can get her. Information lodged at Cowan's Ford, Mecklenburg County, N. C., will be attended to.

H. BLAKELY.

March 1, 1845. 99-3w*

MEDICAL.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfull attention.

Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 64--F.

DR. A. TORRENCE,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the public. He hopes from the experience he has had, with strict attention to his professional duties, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their patronage. He may at all times be found at the former residence of R. H. Johnston, 3 miles from *Beatty's Ford*, on the main road leading from said ford to Charlotte.

Mecklenburg Co., Jan. 1845.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88--F

5 OR 600 Bushels of corn to sell—50 cents cash by JOHN W. POTTS.

October 4. 1844. 78



POETRY.

THE DEATH BED.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

We watched her breathing through the night,
Her breathing soft and low,
As in her breast the wave of life
Kept heaving to and fro.

So silently we seemed to speak,
So slowly moved about,
As we had lent her half our powers
To eke her being out.

Our very hopes belied our fears,
Our fears our hopes belied;
We thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died.

For when the morn came dim and sad,
And chill with early showers,
Her quiet eyelids closed;—she had
Another morn than ours.

WOMAN.

BY HANNAH MORE.

As some fair violent, loveliest of the glade,
Sheds its mild fragrance on the lonely shade,
Withdraws its modest head from public sight,
Nor courts the sun nor seeks the glare of light—
Should some rude hand profanely dare intrude
And bear its beauties from its native wood,
Exposed abroad its languid colors fly,
Its form decays and all its odors die.

So woman, born to dignify retreat,
Unknown to flourish, and unseen be great,
To give domestic life its sweetest charm—
With softness polish, and virtue warm—
Fearful of fame, unwilling to be known,
Should seek but heaven's applauses and her own;
Should dread no blame but that which crimes impart,
The censures of a self-condemning heart.

THRIFT; OR, NOTHING IS USELESS.

FROM THE GERMAN OF CHOKKE.

John Schmid was an old soldier with a wooden leg; he was so poor that for some years he was obliged to solicit alms from door to door in the villages near to that in which he lived, which was situated on the lake of Constance. Now, however, old John Schmid sits at ease in his arm-chair; he is in independent circumstances; yet few people guess how he came by his wealth. One affirms that he discovered a secret treasure; others have gone so far as to hint that he made a compact with the Evil One. When such hints are dropped in my presence, I fail not to reprove the speakers. I know better the means by which the old soldier got rich, and I will tell you how it was.

John Schmid had three sons, whom he had brought up well in spite of his poverty; for he not only furnished them with good advice, but with a good example, and suffered many privations that he might send them to school. One morning in spring, as the old man was dividing amongst them the bread which was to break their fast, he said, "My children, you are now old enough to gain your own livelihood; but you must not beg while there are other means of obtaining it—that would be taking bread out of the mouths of those who want it more than you. Pierre," he continued, turning to the eldest, "you are fourteen years old, and have sharp eyes—use them to seek employment. You, Gabriel, though a year younger, have strong arms—use them to work. You, George, though only eleven, have stout legs—profit by them."

"But what," exclaimed the three boys at once, "would you have us to do?"

John Schmid answerd, "I know that you have neither land to cultivate, wood to fell, nor flocks to tend; but there are many things that are thrown away as useless, but which, with a little industry, may be collected and made profitable. By and by I will show you how. Do not spend the money which you will earn in obedience to your wants, but economise it for the necessities of the future, be it ever so little. Could you save only a batz a day, each would amass at the end of the year twenty-four florins."

Upon this, John Schmid set about showing his sons how they might earn their bread. He desired them to go in different directions to collect the following articles: first bones, the largest of which they could sell to the turners, who made them into various useful and ornamental articles, while the smaller were required by farmers for manure.—Secondly, pieces of broken glass, to be disposed of to the glass-workers for recasting. As it was spring, he charged them to get together all the rose-leaves and elder-blossoms which fell in their way, and for which apothecaries give good prices. He also reminded his sons, that by a little inquiry the chemists would point out what other plants and roots they required. Upholsterers would purchase cows' hair, sadlers, coach-makers, and chair-makers, horse hair. Besides these articles, he mentioned rags for paper makers, bristles for brush manufacturers, quills, pins, hedge-wood, birdweed and several other things which might be turned into money with no other trouble than that of seeking out and collecting them.

The sons did as they were desired, under the guidance of their father. During the spring and summer they collected and sold with such success, that their profits daily augmented.

When autumn came, they sought things of a different kind. Whenever they could obtain permission, they gathered wild fruits, some of which could be made into vinegar and other useful articles.—From the woods they obtained quantities of acorns and the seeds of other species of trees, for which they obtained a good price, sometimes from foresters, at others from grain dealers. They also got together heaps of horse chesnuts, and took them to the mill to be ground. The miller thought they were going to eat this bitter flour, and made himself merry at the expense of their curious taste; but John Schmid's sons let him laugh, and took their horse-chesnut flour to the book-binders, card-board-makers, and others who make use of paste, the glutiness of which it increases. Immediately after a warm shower, the young Schmids sought for mushrooms, which they disposed of to the epicures of the neighborhood.

Having saved a quantity of birch-twigs, rushes and osiers, the old man and his sons occupied the winter months in making brooms, chair-bottoms and baskets, so that their cottage appeared both like a warehouse and a workshop. In this way the spring returned, and old John Schmid thought it advisable to see what had been gained during the year. On opening the box in which the cash was deposited, he found that each of his three sons had contributed more than a batz a day of savings, for the money box contained 104 florins and 33 kreutzers. At the sight of the hoard the sons were delighted, for they had never before seen so large a sum at once. John Schmid immediately carried the money to a wholesale tradesman in a large town, and deposited it with him at interest.

John Schmid, now no longer a beggar, employed himself solely in helping his sons to sell off the merchandize they collected. This went on for four years, at the end of which the family had amassed 614 florins! As, however, their riches increased, the young men grew independent in their manners, and disputed amongst themselves; one accusing the other of not working hard enough, of selling too cheaply, or of extravagance in treating himself to a cup of wine rather too often. Poor old Schmid!—do all he could, he was unable on some occasions to settle these discussions. Nothing seemed likely to cure the evil but separation: and addressing his sons, he said, "Take each of you one hundred florins, and seek your fortunes in the world; industry and economy always prosper. The rest of the capital shall remain in the hands of the banker, in case that any unforeseen misfortune should fall on any of us so as to need it. But while it remains untouched, the interest will be added to the principal." To this the young men agreed; and taking each his apportioned sum, bade adieu to their father. They took their departure, each in a different direction. Pierre went eastward, Gabriel westward, and George towards the south. John Schmid grieved to part with his children; but he knew it was for their good, and bore his regrets in silence.

Years rolled on. John Schmid grew old and weak, but he would not touch a kreutzer of his sons' capital. At length he fell ill; and some of his neighbors' pitying his lonely state, sent him relief; others declared they had poor of their own to support, and though he had lived in their village twenty-one years, threatened to send him away as a stranger. Upon this old John wrote to the merchant who held the money saying, "send me three hundred florins of the capital I deposited in your hands, for I am aged and weak, and for fourteen years I have not heard of my children. It will not be long ere I follow them to the grave."

The honest merchant promptly replied to the old man's demand. "I return you," he wrote, "the sum you ask. The balance remaining is perhaps greater than you imagine. It has increased, little by little to more than 1000.

When the money arrived the peasants stared with wonder, and declared that John Schmid must be a conjuror. But the old man himself in spite of his riches, was unhappy. He wished to join his sons whom he thought to be no more. He would often exclaim, "I shall die in solitude; no son is left to close my eyes." However, he recovered from his illness and it was destined that he should not die alone.

One Sunday evening he was seated with the other peasants under a linden tree, when a servant on horseback rode up and inquired if any one could direct him to the cottage of John Schmid? The villagers full of astonishment, replied: "You need not seek him in his house, for he is here." As they stared and whispered enquiries to one another as to what was to come next, two handsome carriages entered the village, and stopped before old Schmid's door. Three well dressed gentlemen and two ladies descended from the coaches, and as old John made his appearance threw themselves successively into his arms. "My dear father," said the eldest, "can it be possible that you have forgotten us? I am Pierre. I have become a wholesale grocer at Varsovie, in Poland, and this lady is my wife." Then the second spoke: "I am your son Gabriel, and also bring you a daughter-in-law. I, too, reside at Varsovie, and deal in corn." Presently the third son came forward. "I," he said "am George. I have recently returned from India where I have made a fortune by commerce. Seeing by their advertisements in the Gazettes that my brothers were in Poland, we all agreed to travel hither to seek you, and to make you happy for the rest of your life." Poor John Schmid was quite overcome, and shed tears. He invoked blessings on his children. "To you," exclaimed one of them, "we owe all our good fortune. Had you not taught us that nothing, be it ever so despised, is useless—h d you not made us industrious, persevering and economical, we should still have been mendicants."

The rest of John Schmid's life was spent in happiness, for one or the other of his sons always remained with him. The money, which had accumulated during their long absence, was drawn from the merchant in whose hands it so much increased, and employed in building a school for the gratuitous education of poor children.

To those who, like me, were aware of the means by which the Schmids grew rich, their rise in the world is known to be the certain result of integrity, industry and perseverance in turning to account things generally considered useless. Spite, however, of all I can urge, one or two of the more prejudiced villagers shrug their shoulders when John Schmid's name is mentioned, and insinuate that he must have made a compact with a certain nameless person.

Effect of Polk's Election.—We are imformed that a brick maker of this town, an active and leading whig, says he sells his bricks for fifty cents per thousand more since the election than before. This is one of the lamentable results of the democratic triumph. Truly the country is "ruined."

Ex. paper.

The fifth edition of a heavy work being announced, a person expressed some surprise, which was answered be one in the secret: "It is the only way to sell the *first*."

A CANAL ADVENTURE.

BY SOLITAIRE.

"Oh hapless our fate was, each one and all,
For we were wreck *ed* on the Canal."

Old Ballad.

On an evening in the month of July, 1836, I embarked at Lockport, in company with some fourteen passengers, on board an Erie Canal packet, destined for Rochester. It will be remembered that this was during the great migrating period in the United States, when all nations and pursuits had representatives on our principal travelling routes. Our party was no sooner aboard than the "bold Captain" gave the word, the horses were got "under weigh," the *feathers* set, and all hands called to pick out their *shelf*—a six foot by one convenience, suspended by cords—upon which they stowed away passengers for the night. Babel never heard a greater confusion of tongues than this call set wagging.—But above them all was heard the silver tone of a travelling exquisite piping out—

"I a-w am first, Cap'en, really,—I claim pwior choice—I do, demd if I dont."

Happening to be first on the register, it was accorded, and the Captain suggested a locker berth, as the most comfortable.

"No, no!—dem—beg you a pawden, Cap'en," shouted the exquisite, "some gwos fat individual, might get up on the upa self and bweak down,—I should be mangled howibly."

"Be jabers, I'd like to hev the squazin' of him mesilf," said a burly Irishman.

"They'd better spill a little smellin' stuff on the pesky animal, or he'll spile before mornin'," chimed in a Yankee.

After sundry remarks, at the exquisite's expense, and considerable confusion, all were duly ticketed for the night, and commenced piling themselves away like pledges in a pawnbroker's shop. Jonathan and the Irishman carelessly spread themselves upon a couple of long cane-bottomed settees, which occupied the centre of the cabin, and in a very brief space of time, the company hushed into silence, save an occasional short blessing bestowed upon the *short* berths. When all appeared to have dropped into forgetfulness, the head of a way passenger was thrust into the cabin entrance, with the enquiry—

"Is there any *berths* here?"

"Sure this is the *gintlemens'* cabin," answered the Irishman.

"Well, I want to know if there's any *berths* here?" reiterated the enquirer.

"Divil a chance for one here,' was the response; "don't I tell ye this is the *gintlemen's* cabin?"

This conversation partly aroused the sleepers, who enquired of the Emeralder what was the row?

"Some botherin' docthur," was the reply that tered reply.

All soon again relapsed into quiet;—snore began to answer snore, in "high and boastful *blowing*," and I turned my back to the lamp for the purpose of making a somnolent effort, individually. After tossing and turning for some time, I found that the plentiful supper taken at Lockport; had entered a vote against sleep for me, and every effort failed to accomplish more than a drowsy leathargy; which still left the senses partially awake. A strange bumping noise aided to keep me in this state, and I was laboring to assign a cause for the sound, when a voice distinctly cried out—

"It's no use a pumpin', Captin', and I *won't!* She may sink and be *dern'd!*"

The concluding part of this remark started my senses into activity, and after an effort, I turned round on my foot-wide couch, and took a survey of my "sleeping partners," to observe how the voice had affected them; but not a muscle moved—all were chorussing, beautifully, the lays of dream-land. The certainty of our "sinking and be dern'd," was soon apparent, for the light of the lamp, suspended from the ceiling of the cabin, soon began to be reflected, from the floor—the waters were quietly stealing upon the unconscious sleepers. My first impulse was to sound the alarm, but, fortunately, possessing a "top shelf," and conscious that we could sink but a few feet. I held my peace until the water shold increase its depth, being sure of fun when I give the signal.

A pair of boots now commenced a very fair *forward two* to a boot-jack which was busily engaged executing a *chassez* before a nodding hat,—stockings were wiggling about, as if pleased with the fun, and, in a few minutes more, all was a scene of life among the sleepers' "unconsidered trifles" of wardrobe carelessly cast upon the floor. The waters having reached within a few inches of the slumbering pair upon the cane-bottomed settees, I sounded the alarm, by shouting—

"Murder! boat's sinking hurrah! help!"

Off tumbled the Irishman and Yankee—splash—dash! flounder and exclamation!

"Holy Virgin! what's this?" enquired Pat.

"Cre-a-tion and the deluge!" shouted Jonathan.

"Good gwacious!" piped in the dandy.

Down hopped the tenants of the shelves, like bodies in a family vault at the general rising—up again they hopped, as light as *spirits* and twice as natural, the instant their pedal extremities touched the *water*.

"Take it *cool*, gentlemen," shouted a Westerner, from a top berth—"These are the *canal extras*."

A lady, at this moment, parted the curtains of their cabin—the Emeralder, with true gallantry seized her in his arms, with a shout of "Riscue the ladies!" and bore her out on deck. Jonathan, not to be outdone by a foreigner, stood ready for the second, but her weight (only 200 lbs.) put a stumper on his gallantry. Yankee ingenuity, however, overcame the difficulty: by making a bridge of the cane settees, the ladies were safely conducted from their watery quarters.

It was a funny scene on deck, that night, and little ceremony was observed in making a toilet. None, however, seemed to take the matter seriously, but the dandy—he lost all his beautifying essentials, in the confusion, and was almost frightened to death at his hair breadth 'scape. Jonathan was offering him some crumbs of comfort to induce him to make a purchase for his future safety.

"I'll tell you what, mister," says Jonathan, "jist buy one of my everlastin' no drownin'—dry-and-water-life-presarvers, and when you git it *fixed right* it'll keep you so dry you'll have to sprinkle yourself to *stick together*.—*St. Louis Reveille.*

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
JAMES K. POLK.

MARCH 4, 1845.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Without solicitation on my part, I have been chosen by the free and voluntary suffrages of my countrymen to the most honorable and most responsible office on earth. I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the confidence reposed in me. Honored with this distinguished consideration at an earlier period of life than any of my predecessors, I cannot disguise the diffidence with which I am about to enter on the discharge of my official duties.

If the more aged and experienced men who have filled the office of President of the the United States, even in the infancy of the republic, distrusted their ability to discharge the duties of that exalted station, what ought not to be the apprehensions of one so much younger and less endowed, now that our domain extends from ocean to ocean,—that our people when so greatly increased in numbers, and at a time when so great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the principles and policy which should characterize the administration of our government? Well may the boldest fear, and the wisest tremble, when incurring responsibilities on which may depend our country's peace and prosperity, and, in some degree, the hopes and happiness of the whole human family.

In assuming responsibilities so vast, I fervently invoke the aid of that Almighty Ruler of the universe, in whose hands are the destinies of nations and of men, to guard this heaven-favored land against the mischiefs which, without His guidance, might arise from an unwise public policy. With a firm reliance upon the wisdom of Omnipotence to sustain and direct me in the path of duty which I am appointed to pursue, I stand in the presence of this assembled multitude of my countrymen, to take upon myself the solemn obligation, "to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

A concise enumeration of the principles which will guide me in the administrative policy of the government, is not only in accordance with the examples set me by my predecessors, but is eminently befitting the occasion.

The Constitution itself, plainly written as it is, the safeguard of our federative compact, the offspring of concession and compromise, binding together in the bonds of peace and union this great and increasing family of free and independent States, will be the chart by which I shall be directed.

It will be my first care to administer the Government in the true spirit of that instrument, and to assume no powers not expressly granted or clearly implied in its terms. The Government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers; and it is by a strict adherence to the clearly granted power, and by abstaining from the exercise of doubtful or unauthorized implied powers, that we have the only sure guaranty against the recurrence of those unfortunate collisions between the Federal and State authorities, which have occasionally so much disturbed the harmony of our system, and even threatened the perpetuity of our glorious Union.

"To the States respectively, or to the people," have been reserved "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States." Each State is a complete sovereignty within the sphere of its reserved powers. The government of the Union, acting within the sphere of its delegated authority, is also a complete sovereignty. While the general government should abstain from the exercise of authority not clearly delegated to it, the States should be equally careful that, in the maintenance of their rights, they do not overstep the limits of powers reserved to them. One of the most distinguished of my predecessors attached deserved importance to "the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies;" and to the "preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad."

To the government of the United States has been intrusted the exclusive management of our foreign affairs. Beyond that, it wields a few general enumerated powers. It does not force reform on the States. It leaves individuals, over whom it casts its protecting influence, entirely free to improve their own condition by the legitimate exercise of all their mental and physical powers. It is a common protector of each and all the States; of every man who lives upon our soil, whether of native or foreign birth; of every religious sect, in their worship of the Almighty according to the dictates of their own conscience; of every shade of opinion, and the most free inquiry; of every art, trade, and occupation, consistent with the laws of the States; and we rejoice in the general happiness, prosperity and advancement of our country, which have been the offspring of freedom, and not of power.

This most admirable and wisest system of well regulated self-government among men, ever devised by human minds, has been tested by its successful operation for more than half a century; and, if preserved from the usurpations of the federal government on the one hand, and the exercise by the States of powers not reserved to them on the other, will, I fervently hope and believe, endure for ages to come, and dispense the blessings of civil and religious liberty to distant generations. To effect objects so dear to every patriot, I shall devote myself with anxious solicitude. It will be my desire to guard against that most fruitful source of danger to the harmonious action of our system, which consists in substituting the mere discretion and caprice of the executive, or of majorities in the legislative department of the government, for powers which have been withheld from the federal government by the constitution. By the theory of our government, majorities rule; but this right is not an arbitrary or unlimited one. It is a right to be exercised in subordination to the constitution, and in conformity to it. One great object of the constitution was to restrain majorities from oppressing minorities, or encroaching upon their just rights. Minorities have a right to appeal to the constitution, as a shield against such oppression.

That the blessings of liberty which our constitution secures may be enjoyed alike by minorities and majorities, the executive has been wisely invested with a qualified veto upon the acts of the legislature. It is a negative power, and is conservative in its character. It arrests for the time hasty, inconsiderate, or unconstitutional legislation; invites reconsideration, and transfers questions at issue between the legislative and executive departments to the tribunal of the people. Like all other powers, it is subject to be abused. When judiciously and properly exercised, the constitution itself may be saved from infraction, and the rights of all preserved and protected.

The inestimable value of our federal Union is felt and acknowledged by all. By this system of united and confederated States, our people are permitted, collectively and individually, to seek their own happiness in their own way; and the consequences have been most auspicious. Since the Union was formed, the number of the States has increased from thirteen to twenty-eight: two of these have taken their position as members of the confederacy within the last week. Our population has increased from three to twenty millions. New communities and states are seeking protection under its ægis, and multitudes from the Old World are flocking to our shores to participate in its blessings. Beneath its benign sway, peace and prosperity prevail. Freed from the burdens and miseries of war, our trade and intercourse have extended throughout the world. Mind, no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation, or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests, in developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyments. Genius is free to announce its inventions and discoveries; and the hand is free to accomplish whatever the head conceives, not incompatible with the rights of a fellow-being. All distinctions of birth or of rank have been abolished. All citizens, whether native or adopted, are placed upon terms of precise equality. All are entitled to equal rights and equal protection. No union exists between church and state; and perfect freedom of opinion is guarantied to all sects and creeds.

These are some of the blessings secured to our happy land by our federal Union. To perpetuate them, it is our sacred duty to preserve it. Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands, under the protection of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind since the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow-man. He would stop the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty which warms and animates the hearts of happy millions, and invites all the nations of the earth to imitate our example. If he say that error and wrong are committed in the administration of the government, let him remember that nothing human can be perfect; and that under no other system of government revealed by Heaven, or devised by man, has reason been allowed so free and broad a scope to combat error. Has the sword of despots proved to be a safer or surer instrument of reform in government, than enlightened reason? Does he expect to find among the ruins of this Union a happier abode for our swarming millions than they now have under it? Every lover of his country must shudder at the thought of the possibility of its dissolution, and will be ready to adopt the patriotic sentiment, "Our federal Union—it must be preserved." To preserve it, the compromises which alone enabled our fathers to form a common constitution for the government and protection of so many States and distinct communities, of such diversified habits, interests, and domestic institutions, must be sacredly and religiously observed. Any attempt to disturb or destroy these compromises, being terms of the compact of Union, can lead to none other than the most ruinous and disastrous consequences.

It is a source of deep regret that, in some sections of our country, misguided persons have occasionally indulged in schemes and agitations, whose object is the destruction of domestic institutions existing in other sections institutions which existed at the adoption of the constitution, and were recognised and protected by it. All must see that if it were possible for them to be successful in attaining their object, the dissolution of the Union, and the consequent destruction of our happy form of government, must speedily follow.

I am happy to believe that at every period of our existence as a nation, there has existed, and continues to exist, among the great mass of our people, a devotion to the Union of the States which will shield and protect it against the moral treason of any who would seriously contemplate its destruction.—To secure a continuance of that devotion, the compromises of the Constitution must not only be preserved, but sectional jealousies and heartburnings must be discountenanced: and all should remember that they are members of the same political family, having a common destiny. To increase the attachment of our people to the Union, our laws should be just. Any policy which shall tend to favor monopolies, or the peculiar interests of sections or classes, must operate to the prejudice of the interests of their fellow citizens, and should be avoided. If the compromises of the Constitution be preserved, —if sectional jealousies and heartburnings be discountenanced,—if our laws be just, and the government be practically administered strictly within the limits of power prescribed to it,—we may discard all apprehensions for the safety of the Union.

With these views of the nature, character, and objects of the government, and the value of the Union, I shall steadily oppose the creation of those institutions, and systems which, in their nature, tend to pervert it from its legitimate purposes, and make it the instrument of sections, classes, and individuals. We need no national banks, or other extraneous institutions, planted around the government to control or strengthen it in opposition to the will of its authors. Experience has taught us how unnecessary they are as auxiliaries of the public authorities, how impotent for good, and how powerful for mischief.

Ours was intended to be a plain and frugal government; and I shall regard it to be my duty to recommend to Congress, and, as far as the executive is concerned, to enforce by all the means within my power, the strictest economy in the expenditure of the public money, which may be compatible with the public interests.

A national debt has become almost an institution of European monarchies. It is viewed in some of them, as an essential prop to existing governments. Melancholy is the condition of that people whose government can be sustained only by a system which periodically transfers large amounts from the labor of the many to the coffers of the few. Such a system is incompatible with the ends for which our republican government was instituted. Under a wise policy, the debts contracted in our revolution, and during the war of 1812, have been happily extinguished. By a judicious application of the revenues, not required for other necessary purposes, it is not doubted that the debt which has grown out of the circumstances of the last few years, may be speedily paid off.

I congratulate my fellow-citizens on the entire restoration of the credit of the general government of the Union, and that of many of the States.—Happy would it be for the indebted States if they were freed from their liabilities, many of which were incautiously contracted. Although the government of the Union is neither in a legal nor a moral sense bound for the debts of the States, and it would be a violation of our compact of Union to assume them, yet we cannot but feel a deep interest in seeing all the States meet their public liabilities, and pay off their just debts, at the earliest practicable period. That they will do so, as soon it can be done without imposing too heavy burdens on their citizens there is no reason to doubt. The sound, moral, and honorable feeling of the people of the indebted States, cannot be questioned; and we are happy to perceive a settled disposition on their part, as their ability returns, after a system of unexampled pecuniary embarrassment, to pay off all just demands, and to acquiesce in any reasonable measures to accomplish that object.

One of the difficulties which we have had to encounter in the practical administration of the government, consists in the adjustment of our revenue laws, and the levy of the taxes necessary for the support of government. In the general proposition that no more money shall be collected than the necessities of an economical administration shall require, all parties seem to acquiesce. Nor does there seem to be any material difference of opinion as to the absence of right in the government to tax one section of country or one occupation, for the mere profit of another. "Justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country." I have heretofore declared to my fellow-citizens that, in "my judgment it is the duty of the government to extend as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws, and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation." I have also declared my opinion to be "in favor of a tariff for revenue," and that, "in adjusting the details of such a tariff, I have sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and, at the same time, afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry;" and that I was "opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue."

The power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises," was an indispensable one to be conferred on the federal government, which, without it, would possess no means of providing for its support. In executing this power by levying a tariff of duties for the support of government, the raising of *revenue* should be the *object*, and *protection* the *incident*. To reverse this principle, and make *protection* the *object* and *revenue* the *incident*, would be to inflict manifest injustice upon all other than the protected interests. In levying duties for revenue, it is doubtless proper to make such discriminations within the *revenue principle*, as will afford incidental protection to our home interests. Within the revenue limit, there is a discretion to discriminate; beyond that limit, the rightful exercise of the power is not conceded. The incidental protection afforded to our home interests by discriminations within the revenue range, it is believed will be ample. In making discriminations all our home interests should, as far as practicable, be equally protected. The largest portion of our people are agriculturalists. Others are employed in manufactures, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts. They are all engaged in their respective pursuits, and their joint labors constitute the national or home industry. To tax one branch of this home industry for the benefit of another would be unjust. No one of these interests can rightfully claim an advantage over the others, or to be enriched by impoverishing the others. All are equally entitled to the fostering care and protection of the government. In exercising a sound discrimination in levying discriminating duties within the limit prescribed, care should be taken that it be done in a manner not to benefit the wealthy few, at the expense of the toiling millions, by taxing *lowest* the luxuries of life, or articles of superior quality and high price, which can only be consumed by the wealthy; and *highest* the necessaries of life, or articles of coarse quality and low price, which the poor and great mass of our people must consume. The burdens of our government should as far as practicable, be distributed justly and equally among all classes of our population. These general views, long entertained on this subject, I deemed proper to reiterate. It is a subject upon which conflicting interests of sections and occupations are supposed to exist, and a spirit of mutual concession and compromise in adjusting its details should be cherished by every part of our wide-spread country as the only means of preserving harmony and a cheerful acquiescence of all in the operation of our revenue laws. Our patriotic citizens in every part of the Union will readily submit to the payment of such taxes as shall be needed for the support of their government, whether in peace or in war, if they are so levied as to distribute the burdens as equally as possible among them.

The republic of Texas has made known her desire to come into our Union, to form a part of our confederacy, and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty, secured and guarantied by our Constitution.—Texas was once a part of our country—was unwisely ceded to a foreign power—is now independent, possesses an undoubted right to dispose of a part or the whole of her territory, and to merge her sovereignty, as a separate and independent State, in ours. I congratulate my country that, by an act of the late Congress of the United States, the assent of this government is given to the re union; and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms to consummate an object so important to both.

I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent powers competent to contract; and foreign nations have no right to interfere with them or to take exceptions to their re-union. Foreign powers do not seem to appreciate the true character of our government. Our Union is a confederation of independent States, whose policy is peace with each other and all the world. To enlarge its limits, is to extend the dominions of peace over additional territories and increasing millions. The world has nothing to fear from military ambition in our government. While the chief magistrate and the popular branch of Congress are elected for short terms by the suffrages of those millions who must, in their own persons, bear all the burdens and miseries of war, our government cannot be otherwise than pacific. Foreign powers should, therefore, look on the annexation of Texas to the United States, not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by arms and violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once her own, by adding annother member to our confederation with the consent of that member—thereby diminishing the chances of war, and opening to them new and ever-increasing markets for their products.

To Texas, the reunion is important, because the strong protecting arm of our government would be extended over her, and the vast resources of her fertile soil and genial climate would be speedily developed; while the safety of New Orleans and of our whole southwestern frontier against hostile aggression, as well as the interests of the whole Union, would be promoted by it.

In the earlier stages of our national existence, the opinion prevailed with some, that our system of confederated States could not operate successfully over an extended territory, and serious objections have, at different times, been made to the enlargement of our boundaries. These objections were earnestly urged when we acquired Louisiana. Experience has shown that they were not well founded. The title of numerous Indian tribes to vast tracts of country has been extinguished. New States have been admitted into the Union. New Territories have been created, and our jurisdiction and laws extended over them. As our population has expanded, the Union has been cemented and strengthened. As our boundaries have been enlarged, and our agricultural population has been spread over a large surface, our federative system has acquired additional strength and security. It may well be doubted whether it would not be in greater danger of overthrow, if our present population were confined to the comparatively narrow limits of the original thirteen States, than it is, now that they are sparsely settled over a more expanded territory. It is confidently believed that our system may be safely extended to the utmost bounds of our territorial limits; and that, as it shall be extended, the bonds of our Union, so far from being weakened, will become stronger.

None can fail to see the danger to our safety and future peace, if Texas remains an independent State, or becomes an ally or dependency of some foreign nation more powerful than herself. Is there one among our citizens who would not prefer perpetual peace with Texas, to occasional wars, which so often occur between bordering independent nations? Is there one who would not prefer free intercourse with her, to high duties on all our products and manufactures which enter her ports or cross her frontiers? Is there one who would not prefer an unrestricted communication with her citizens, to the frontier obstructions which must occur if she remains out of the Union. Whatever is good or evil in the local institutions of Texas, will remain her own, whether annexed to the United States or not. None of the present States will be responsible for them, any more than they are for the local institutions of each other. They have confederated together for certain specified objects. Upon the same principle that they would refuse to form a perpetual union with Texas because of her local institutions, our forefathers would have been prevented from forming our present Union. Perceiving no valid objection to the measure, and many reasons for its adoption, vitally affecting the peace, the safety, and the prosperity of both countries, I shall, on the broad principle which formed the basis and produced the adoption of our constitution, and not in any narrow spirit of sectional policy, endeavor, by all constitutional, honorable, and appropriate means, to consummate the expressed will of the people and government of the United States, by the re-annexation of Texas to our Union at the earliest practicable period.

Nor will it become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain, by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky mountains. Our title to the country of the Oregon is "clear and unquestionable," and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children. But eighty years ago, our population was confined on the west by the Alleghanies. Within that period—within the lifetime, I might say, of some of my hearers—our people, increasing to many millions, have filled the eastern valley of the Mississippi; adventurously ascended the Missouri to its head springs; and are already engaged in establishing the blessings of self-government in valleys, of which the rivers flow to the Pacific. The world beholds the peaceful triumphs of the industry of our emigrants. To us belongs the duty of protecting them adequately wherever they may be upon our soil. The jurisdiction of our laws, and the benefits of our republican institutions, should be extended over them in the distant regions which they have selected for their homes. The increasing facilities of intercouse will easily bring the States, of which the formation in that part of our territory cannot be long delayed, within the sphere of our federative Union. In the mean time, every obligation imposed by treaty or conventional stipulations should be sacredly respected.

In the management of our foreign relations, it will be my aim to observe a careful respect for the rights of other nations, while our own will be the subject of constant watchfulness. Equal and exact justice should characterize all our intercourse with foreign countres. All alliances having a tendency to jeopard the welfare and honor of our country, or sacrifice any one of the national interests, will be studiously avoided; and yet no opportunity will be lost to cultivate a favorable understanding with foreign governments, by which our navigation and commerce may be extended, and the ample products of our fertile soil, as well as the manufactures of our skilful artisans, find a ready market and remunerating prices in foreign countries.

In taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," a strict performance of duty will be exacted from all public officers. From those officers, especially, who are charged with the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, will prompt and rigid accountability be required. Any culpable failure or delay on their part to account for the moneys intrusted to them, at the times and in the manner required by law, will, in every instance, terminate the official connexion of such defaulting officer with the government.

Although, in our country, the chief magistrate must almost of necessity be chosen by a party, and stand pledged to its principles and measures, yet, in his official action, he should not be the President of a part only, but of the whole people of the United States. While he executes the laws with an impartial hand, shrinks from no proper responsibility, and faithfully carries out in the executive department of the government the principles and policy of those who have chosen him, he should not be unmindful that our fellow-citizens who have differed with him in opinion are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments, and that the rights of all are entitled to respect and regard.

Confidently relying upon the aid and assistance of the co-ordinate departments of the government in conducting our public affairs, I enter upon the discharge of the high duties which have been assigned me by the people, again humbly supplicating that Divine Being who has watched over and protected our beloved country from its infancy to the present hour, to continue His gracious benedictions upon us, that we may continue to be a prosperous and happy people.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE INAUGURAL.

We have no time or room for any comments upon the Inaugural Address. We admire its spirit—approve its general principles. It is couched in a fine, statesmanlike, luminous, yet masculine style. As the Baltimore Sun says: "Whatever political censors may think about the doctrines of this Address, we apprehend they will all agree that it is well written, clear of conception, happy in expression, marked with evidence of candor and utterly devoid of ambiguity. No one can fail to see, that the president is opposed to loose or latitudinous constructions of the National Constitution." And in *these* doctrines we coincide with the President, and delight in their decided annunciation. Mr. Polk goes for a strict construction of the Constitution—for the union in the most eloquent and emphatic terms—against the madcap Abolitionists—for an economical Government—in opposition to a public debt—for the adjustment of a suitable revenue, on the principle of an equal participation of the *benefits and burthens* of the Government—for a tariff of duties, whose *object* should be revenue and protection, within the revenue limits, the *incident*. He goes thoroughly and warmly for Texas, and for Oregon—the title to which he declares to be "clear and unquestionable."

The Exordium is singularly happy—and the following passage beautiful and impresive, and gives a noble and enlarged idea of the political institutions we have established, and the glorious destiny to which our country continues to ascend:

"The inestimable value of our federal Union is felt and acknowledged by all. By this system of united and confederated States, our people are permitted, collectively and individually, to seek their own happiness in their own way; and the consequences have been most auspicious. Since the Union was formed, the number of the States has increased from thirteen to twenty-eight: two of these have taken their position as members of the confederacy within the last week. Our population has increased from three to twenty millions. New communities and states are seeking protection under its ægis, and multitudes from the Old World are flocking to our shores to participate in its blessings. Beneath its benign sway peace and prosperity prevail. Freed from the burdens and miseries of war, our trade and intercourse have extended throughout the world. Mind, no longer tasked in divising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests, in developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyments. Genius is free to announce its inventions and discoveries; and the hand is free to accomplish whatever the head conceives, not incompatible with the rights of a fellow-being."

There is one other subject of peculiar importance, which the President touches in his excellent Address. He is right, in supposing, that one great difficulty in the practical Administration of the Government would arise in the adjustment of the Tariff. It will indeed constitute the great battle ground between the two parties of the country.

The address lays down very clearly the general principles, which may be expected to regulate his course on this important question. But there is one part of it, upon which we are altogether prepared to express at this moment a decided opinion. It is *that* in which he speaks of the discrimination which he may desire to be made within the range of the Revenue principle.

If the President means that, to the whole amount of the revenue to be raised, a discrimination may be made with an eye to the production of home industry, then we might be compelled to dissent from the proposition. If, on the contrary, he only means that the interests of the country and its industry indiscriminately are to derive all the *incidental* protection, which the required amount of duties would afford upon the principles of the Compromise Act, discriminating with an eye to *revenue*, then we concur with the Inaugural Address, and think that it will be backed by the great body of the President's warm Southern friends. Our opinions on this subject have been too often and too strongly disclosed, to render it necessary to repeat them here.

Now, then, the new ship of State is launched—May it meet with smooth seas and favorable gales! Let the Captain now but appoint admirable officers to assist him in navigating the ship—and half his difficulties may be surmounted. Give us an accomplished Cabinet, and we trust all will be well.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

We (in common with the other editors of the city) have not had time to read this document carefully previous to its publication. We must therefore defer any lengthened remarks we may have to offer on it, to our next issue.

It is brief, however—just as all such productions should be, in our opinion—and devoted mainly—as we are glad to find—to the principles upon which the superstructure of the Administration is to be based.

We doubt whether any man—any Democrat, especially—can raise an objection to the Address. It is orthodoxy itself; but while the PRESIDENT—for such he is now—is firm and emphatic in his declaration of principles, he is mild and conciliatory towards those who differ with him in opinion.

The only fault, we fancy, that will be found, will be by a certain class of politicians called "rabid." They may have expected—they certainly desired—something would be said to indicate that a great many removals and appointments would be made. They must, however, dwell deliberately on the import of the word "policy," and not be too hasty to condemn.

We are glad the President has not been very affluent in *promises*, on such inconsiderable points, or, indeed, on any particular points aside from his pledge to maintain his unshaken principles. We have no doubt he will *perform* his whole duty.

Madisonian.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The success of our form of Government is never more completely demonstrated, than on such occasions as we have recently witnessed in this city—the installation of a new Chief Magistrate, and of a new Cabinet Council, without shock or pause in the harmonious operation of the vast Governmental machinery. Such ceremonies must ever afford the upright citizen an additional cause for self-congratulation, and at the same time present an impressive example for the consideration of other nations.

We believe no new President every met with less opposition, or rather was never subjected to less censure, for the subject matter of his Address, and the composition of his Cabinet, even by his political opponents, than Mr. Polk.—Seeking to discharge the duties incumbent on him in the most efficient and unobtrusive manner, rather than to dazzle the country by extravagant professions, and ostentatious displays of Executive attributes, while he has succeeded in directing the attention of the People to what may be done, and what should be done, in the progress of future events, he has certainly succeeded most completely in averting invidious remarks from the mere formula of the commencement of his Administration.

We have not yet heard the first unkind expression against any of the gentlemen selected by the new President as his Cabinet Ministers—and from their well-known characters, and acknowledged abilities as statesmen, we doubt whether one word of dissent will be uttered. But they will be, as the President will be, judged by their acts.

The Inaugural Address is now flying on the wings of the wind to all parts of the country. It is hailed with hearty approbation by the party which elected the President, and receives more favor than usual from those who opposed his election. The *neutral presses* very generaliy approve it. We shall extract largely from the opinions of the press, of all parties, in a few days.—*Ib.*

☞ The Inaugural Address was handed to the editors of all the Democrato papers in this city, by the President elect, with directions that it should be published by them simultaneouly. No one of them was permitted to have any special advantage as to the time of publication. In that respect they were all placed on the same footing.—*Ib.*

DESPATCHES TO TEXAS.

FLOYD WAGGAMAN, Esq., will leave the city this afternoon to deliver to Major Donelson, temporarily at Nashville, the Joint Resolution for the admission of Texas into the Union, which was signed by the President of the United States on Saturday. Should it be found that our Charge has left Nashville, the bearer of despatches has been directed to proceed immediately himself to Texas.—*Ib.*



JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1845.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce HUGH F. M'KNIGHT, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg County.

February 7, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

February 14, 1845. 97-te

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON, Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.

March 7, 1845. 99..te.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.

March 7, 1845. 99..te

REMOVAL.

The JEFFERSONIAN Printing Office has been removed to a building on Mint Street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church. We have the sign up, and shall be glad to see our friends at our new Head Quarters.

THE BALL STARTED.

By the following notice, it will be seen that our citizens have commenced moving in the important work of a Rail Road from Camden to this place.—We are rejoiced at this. We need some improvement of the sort to develope the rich resources of Western North Carolina; and in no direction could we have an outlet for our trade, that would be so acceptable and advantageous in every point of view, as to Camden and thence to Charleston. A Rail Road to Charleston from this section of the State would, we are satisfied, afford the most profitable stock of any enterprise of the sort in the Union; and no section of the country affords more favorable facilities for the cheap construction of a Road.

To Charleston the current of trade from this region of country flows as naturally as does the water down the channel of our Catawba; and it is utterly impossible to divert its course by any artificial means. And to Charleston itself, such a work is of incalculable importance. It will secure forever to that city, the productions and trade of all the rich valleys of the Yadkin and Catawba, and of all Western North Carolina, East Tennessee, and a part of Western Virginia—a country vast in agricultural productions and mineral wealth,—to a great extent undeveloped as yet, for the want of a suitable outlet to market. This Road will afford this outlet, and Charleston the market.

But we are, unawares, getting into the merits of the question, which we should leave for discussion by the able pen of our correspondent "Carleton, Jr," who we hope soon again to welcome to our columns. Our only object now is, to call the attention of our readers to the meeting on Saturday next, and urge all to attend and push forward this great enterprize:

RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

THE citizens of Mecklenburg are invited to meet in the Court-House in Charlotte, on Saturday next, the 15th instant, to consider measures preliminary to constructing a Rail Road from Charlotte to Camden. The meeting will commence at 2 o'clock p. m. A full meeting is desired.

J. W. Osborne,	W. W. Elms,
G. W. Caldwell,	B. Morrow,
J. H. Orr,	M. W. Alexander,
J. W. Hampton,	J. B. Kerr,
D. Parks,	A. Graham,
W. Davidson,	W. J. Alexander,
W. Johnston,	Thos. H. Brem,
Jos. H. Wilson,	R. C. Carson,
C. J. Fox,	R. H. Brawley.

March 10, 1845.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Of President POLK will be found in our columns to-day, and we refer the reader to it with proud satisfaction. It is just such a document as we expected from the President of the people:—short, explicit, plain and to the point, and thoroughly sound in doctrine upon all points. It is a message that would have done honor to a Jefferson or a Madison, and shows Mr. POLK to be a sound Democrat of the true State Rights school. Let him but carry out in his administration the principles laid down in his Inaugural, and he will be the most popular President since the days of Jefferson.

The Inaugural is approved by the moderate men of all parties, while the more rabid whigs raise some faint and ridiculous objections to it. Many of the whigs here approve it cordially.

THE NEW SENATE,

Which assembled on the 4th in extra session, to act on Mr. POLK's cabinet nominations, consisted of 25 Democrats and 21 federalists—two feds absent and three vacancies. It was still in session at our latest dates.

Mr. Dallas.—On taking his seat as President of the new Senate, the new Vice President made a very handsome speech, which we shall publish in our next paper.

THE INAUGURATION.

The 4th was a proud day for the Democracy. On that day JAMES KNOX POLK was inaugurated President of the United States, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. There was, however, we are pleased to see, none of that sickening attempt at aping royalty in splender, pomp and parade which was so disgusting on the 4th of March, 1841, when federalism was installed in power.—All was in character with our plain, unostentatious republican government—just in character with the sterling patriot and republican who on that day took upon him the robes of the highest office in the world.

From the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun*, we take the following account of the inauguration:

"*Proceedings of the Inaguration of President Polk.*

"This is the day of the Inauguration!—the day on which the man whom Providence has marked out to preside over the interests of America, is to be solemnly installed into office. Our whole population, with the mighty multitudes which have assembled from every part of the Union—and from Texas too—have poured themselvs out to unite in the general joy. Nor is the beautiful harmony of the occasion impaired by the slightest demonstration of party predilections—men of all political preferences associate together—forget all the differences of the past, and cherish for each other an honorable friendship. Where is the heart which does not beat high with honest pride and holy exultation at the untold blessings of our Republican system.

The advent of day was announced by a National salute from Capitol Hill—the aspect of the weather was unpromising, but the streets and avenues were soon thronged with persons of all sexes and classes, wending their way to the railroad depot to welcome the noble and patriotic corps of Independent Blues, from Baltimore; the "Savage Guards," from Savage Factory, as well as friends from every neighborhood and section of the country; hundreds of others were seen, with hasty step, proceeding to the steamboat wharf to receive visiters by the "Boston" and other steamers, as also the fine company of "Fairfax Dragoons," who would enter the city in that direction. All business was suspended—the National banner waved from all the public buildings, and many private residences were decorated with beautiful emblems of various kinds.

At 8 o'clock, A. M., ten signal guns summoned the troops and various associations to repair to their respective stations, and by nine o'clock all appeared to be in marching order, when, the second signal being given, the whole proceeded to the place of general formation.

The procession was soon arranged, and then it proceeded down Pennsylvania avenue, presenting a most magnificent display, in the following order:

Chief Marshal, General John M. McCalla, of Kentucky.

Aids to the Chief Marshal, General William F. Sanderson, of Ohio; Colonel James C. Zabriskie, of New Jersey, and Major A. T. Hillyer, of New York.

Fairfax Dragoons, Capt. Wilcoxen.

Potomac Dragoons, Lieutenant Bomford.

Independent Blues, of Baltimore, Captain Watson, with their splendid Band, under direction of Captain Deems.

Savage Guards, Captain Williams, from Savage Factory, Maryland.

Washington Light Infantry, Lieutenant McKean.

National Blues, Capt. Tucker.

Mechanical Riflemen, Lieutenant McClelland; Independent Greys, Lieut. Pickell; Union Guards, Captain Catcheart, Morgan Riflemen, Lieutenant Goddard. The entire Military department under command of Captain John Mason, as Brigadier General.

The appearance of this fine body of brave volunteers, as they were drawn up in line in front of Coleman's Hotel, on Pennsylvania Avenue, awaiting the embarkation of the President elect, in his carriage, could not be surpassed by the volunteers of our own or any other country. Their beautiful uniforms, bright arms, and soldier-like deportment, strengthened the conviction on every mind, that, with such soldiers, the Republic need never fear a foreign foe.

Then followed a little band of veteran soldiers of the Revolution; with hoary locks, and steps apparently unfaltered by age, they seemed to rejoice in another occasion to evince their ardent and undying attachment to the institutions of their country.

The Reverend Clergy of the District, and several from neighboring cities, of all churches and denominations, appeared next in order.

The President elect, and his honored predecessor, John Tyler, seated in an open barouche, followed, attracting general attention from the multitude, and frequent bursts of enthusiasm, as the carriage proceeded.

I did not notice the venerable John Quincy Adams Ex-President of the United States, but understood that, as usual, he was in his place during the ceremonies at the Capitol.

The members of President Tyler's Cabinet appeared next in line, and received many indications of the people's regard.

I noticed next the Justices of the Supreme Court, who exhibited all the dignity and solemnity appropriate to their highly important stations.

Then, the Diplomatic Corps, composed of the honored representatives of almost every nation in the universe. Their various costumes were exceedingly rich and superb, and made the eye of many a gay lady assume additional brilliancy.

Members of the 29th Congress and ex-members of Congress.

The Empire Club of New York, part in blue trowsers and red flannel shirts—bearing their splendid banner—and little cannon, next followed, and were escorted by the members of the "Baltimore National Convention of 1844."

The remainder of the procession was composed of citizens of the District, followed by a large cavalcade of horsemen.

At the time the head of the procession reached the Captiol, the rain commenced to fall, and it continued throughout the ceremony of Inauguration. When the procession had all entered the Capitol yard, the crowd was immense, and when the President elect took his station on the platform the air was rent with cheers and shouts by the enthusiastic multitude.

After the other ceremonies were completed, the President was escorted to the Executive Mansion under a military salute, and the assemblage dispersed to make arrangments for the balls and other festivities to come off this evening.

The Ceremonial has passed—and the late assembled thousands are now beginning to wend their way back to their respective homes—leaving the new president to administer the Government, according to the requisitions of the Constitutions and the Laws. May success attend him, and may the gratitude of a free People reward his efforts.

We are glad to see that the Hon. Geo. W. Hopkins, the Hon. Geo. C. Dromgoole, and the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, are all again candidates for Congress in Virginia. They are all men worthy of the best days of the Old Dominion.

A Compliment.—At the close of the recent session of Congress, a unanimous vote of thanks was given by the Senate to their President *pro tem.*, Mr. *Mangum*, and they also voted him the salary of a Vice President during the time he has presided over the Senate—amounting in all to about $20,000.

A unanimous vote of thanks was also voted to the Hon. *J. W. Jones*, Speaker of the House.

THE CABINET.

Well, the suspense is over—Mr. POLK has had to say "yes" at last. On the day after his inauguration, he sent to the Senate (then in extra session) the following nominations to compose his Cabinet:

JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of State.

R. J. WALKER, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Treasury.

WM. L. MARCY, of New York, Secretary of War.

GEORGE BANCROFT, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy.

CAVE JOHNSON, of Tennessee, Postmaster General.

JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, Attorney General.

We learn that, with the exception of Mr. Bancroft, all of the gentlemen were confirmed before the adjournment. To morrow, it is supposed, Mr. Bancroft will be confirmed.

We consider this decidedly an able Cabinet.—Mr. BUCHANAN is admirably fitted, by his great skill in diplomacy, for the State Department, and all the other gentlemen are well known to the country for their long service in the councils of the nation, as well as for their constant and unwearied devotion to democratic principles. It is a Cabinet of which the country as well as the President, may well feel proud. We should, however, have felt better satisfied to see the State Department in the hands of Mr. Calhoun—not that we lack confidence in the patriotism and ability of Mr. Buchanan; but that we believe no man so well qualified for the post, in every respect, as our great southern Statesman and devoted patriot.

All the nominations above were confirmed by the Senate.

☞ Since the above was written, we discover that the Senate have *not* ratified the nomination of Mr. BANCROFT, as Secretary of the Navy. The Washington *Constitution* of Thursday, 6th, says:

"*Executive Session.*—It is understood that no action was had in the Senate to-day on any of the Executive nominations—the cause assigned being the absence of Senator Benton, occasioned by indisposition. It is rumored that the subject under discussion during their protracted sitting was the Zoll Verein treaty, which was laid on the table by a vote of the Senate at the close of the late session of Congress."

And the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 8th says: Passengers in yesterday's cars report that the nomination of Mr. Bancroft is laid over till Monday next.

THE MESSENGER GONE!

As soon as President TYLER had signed the Texas Resolutions, he despatched Mr. *Waggaman* as a special messenger to bear the glorious news to our Charge to Texas, Mr. *Donelson* who was temporarily at Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Waggaman was instructed, if Mr. D had left Nashville, to proceed immediately to Texas. Mr. Tyler sent only the Resolutions of Milton Brown, which first passed the House, leaving Walker's amendment, (embracing Benton's plan) to be submitted hereafter, in case Texas prefers it. We are pleased at this course, though the *Globe* roundly abuses Mr. Tyler for his "haste" in the matter. Mr. T. little regards such abuse.

Mr. Calhoun.—It is understood at Washington that Mr. Polk tendered to Mr. Calhoun the office of Minister to England, which was declined. Mr. Calhoun prefers retirement, and will return to the bosom of his gallant and faithful State, where the tongue of the malicious slanderer will probably permit him to remain in peace. A certain clique at Washington must now seek some other object upon which to pour out their venom.

☞ In consequence of the appointment of Messrs. Buchanan and Walker to posts in the Cabinet, the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Mississippi will each have to elect a Senator to Congress. As the Legislature of each State is Democratic, of course Democrats will be elected.

HASTY.

We are sorry to see our friend of the Charleston *Mercury* abusing Mr. POLK's administration in advance. It denounces the Inaugural, because he says, while the declarations of principle are satisfactory, the President is not sincere, but intends to deceive the South. The Cabinet also meets the disapprobation of the Mercury. We repeat, we are sorry to see this. What would the Mercury have? All the offices given to South Carolinians? We admire the South Carolina politicians as much as the Mercury does, and are as much devoted to the interests of which they are such able advocates as it is;—but we prefer testing the new President and his Cabinet by their *acts*, before we denounce them.—It has seemed to us, that the *Mercury*, for some time past, has been hunting up reasons upon which to build a quarrel with the Democracy. This is wrong, and places southern Democrats of the State Rights school in a false and embarrassing position.

INCIDENTS OF ANNEXATION.

Anything relating to the passage of the annexation resolutions is interesting. The following items are peculiarly so:

"The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post says:

"The 'city' are much amused at a very quiet *repartee* made on Friday last, by Mr. Slidell, representative from Louisiana, to Packenham, the British Minister. Mr. Packenham, it seems, was in the lobby when the House concurred in the amendment made by the Senate to the bill for annexing Texas, and when the result was announced, he turned to Mr. Slidell, and said, 'You Americans are indeed, a grasping people.' 'Yes,' replied Mr. Slidell, 'we have a strong mixture of the Anglo-Saxon blood in us.'"

"*Another Star in The Firmament.*—The magnificent chandelier suspended in the Hall of Representatives supported twenty-six lights, the number of the States, and as soon as the vote was ascertained on Thursday night on the Texas question, says the Morning News, another light was immediately added to the galaxy, making twenty-seven. The coincidence hunters may also remark, that the vote in favor of admission in the Senate was twenty-seven, being one for each State, including Texas. It is also remarkable that the majority in the House on the final passage is fifty-six, being just four times the number (14) of new States that have been added to the Union since the original confederation.—This may be indicative of the number yet to come in. Like Banquo's glass, it reflects the long line of States that are yet to swell the Confederation."

Philadelphia Keystone.

☞ There is a rumor from Washington that the Mexican Minister has demanded his passports. Let him go. Who fears Mexico?

JOHN TYLER.

Mr. Tyler is now a private citizen. He left the Presidential mansion on the evening of the 3d instant, under the escort of an immense concourse of his friends and the military, who accompanied him amidst shouts of applause, to his lodgings at Fuller's Hotel, in Washington. Gen. Van Ness delivered to the Ex-President a very feeling and eloquent address on the occasion, to which Mr. Tyler responded in a brief and appropriate manner. The public authorities at Washington, and the professors and students of the literary institutions of Washington and Georgetown also called upon the retiring patriot to pay him their parting gratitude and respect.

If there is a man living on earth to whom the people of this country—particularly all Republicans—owe the homage of greatful hearts, it is JOHN TYLER. From the commencement to the very close of his administration, he has labored zealously to bring back the government to what it was intended to be by its framers—a government of limited powers—a government of the people, to be administered for the benefit of the *whole* people. And, without any regularly organized party in or out of Congress to back him, he has accomplished more good for the country and succeeded in carrying through more important measures, than any man who has ever filled the executive chair. This is saying a good deal, but it is true, every word.

He has settled the North Eastern Boundary dispute, which for thirty years had threatened to breed a war with great Britain. He formed a most important commercial treaty with China; another with the German States, and several others of equal importance. He has put an end to the harrassing and expensive Florida war;—he has killed forever all hopes the federalists had of establishing a mammoth Bank—do. of distribution; and he has killed the federal party itself for the next fifty years. He has carried his favorite measure of annexing Texas to the Union, and would, but for the factious opposition of the Senate, have settled the Oregon question.—And on the very last night of his administration, he killed another spawn of federalism, (delivered by the aid of rene gade Democrats,) by refusing to sign and return a bill appropriating about $2.600,000 for internal improvements, to clear out rivers in the West, construct turnpike roads, &c. Under his administration, the credit of the country has been restored;—prosperity again smiles upon us—business has revived; confidence between man and man restored, and our currency and exchanges made sound and uniform beyond all former example. Among the numerous class of collecting and disbursing offices under the government not a single case of defalcation has occurred. What other administration in the history of our government can boast such glorious achievements? Well may he be called HONEST JOHN TYLER. May James K. Polk be as successful in his administration of our affairs as has been the much persecuted John Tyler, and the country will bless him forever.

"*Caution.*—There was a receipt published in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" some months ago, and recorded in the "Farmers' and Planters' Almanac," for the present year, for curing cattle of the distemper; which is to make a strong liquor of *Poke Root*, and to grown cattle administer three quarts per day, and a less quantity to calves and yearlings. The receipt is recommended by "A Lincoln Farmer," who says he has tried it, and found it effectual in curing said disease. We cannot dispute the [illegible] of "A Lincoln Farmer" in the use of *poke root tea*, but we are authorised to say, that the *remedy* has proved a very fatal one in the hands of one Davidson Farmer and two Rowan Farmers; and we would therefore suggest to those who wish to make their distempered cattle die quick and easy, to give them a quart or two of *strong poke root tea*. It is said they don't die near so hard after taking it."

Salisbury Watchman.

Probably the "Davidson" and "Rowan" farmers alluded to by the *Watchman*, did not "follow copy," and all printers know the disastrous consequences of this sin. Or, probably *poke root*, not being endowed with reasoning powers, and having done so extensive a business of late in killing coons, has committed the blunder of not distinguishing the difference between a cow and a coon, and so keeps on killing all the animal tribe, indiscriminately. But, seriously—we are well satisfied, from personal observation, that the Receipt of a "Lincoln Farmer," published by us, has proved efficacious in curing distemper in a number of instances. The gentleman who communicated it, as well as several of his neighbors, after losing many cattle, cured every case after the discovery of this remedy. There may be some peculiar mode of application, however, to render it effectual;—if so, we hope "A Lincoln Farmer" will let us hear from him again.

Prolific.—The Greenville (S C.) *Mountaineer*, states that the wife of a man in that District recently presented him with THREE children at one birth—two girls and one boy, all doing well. And remarks—"of course the parents are in indigent circumstances." Why "of course"? Did the editor have in his mind's eye the homely adage—"A fool for luck,"—&c.?

"*Press Onward.*"—Gen. BARZILLIA GRAVES has issued proposals for publishing a new Democratic paper at Milton in this State. We wish him success. Gen. G. is a gentleman of fine abilities, and will be a great acquisition to the Democratic Editorial corpse of the State.

MARRIED,

In York Dist., S. C., on the 27th ult., by the Rev, Mr. McCutchan, Mr. *John Fite*, of Lincoln Co., N. C., to Miss *Margaret Brandon*, of S. C.

[The Editor returns his thanks for the *fee* sent him, and wishes his young friends much happiness.]

DIED,

In this county, on the 4th instant, *Washington Franklin*, aged 13 years and 2 months, son of V.Y. Williamson.

In this County, on the 2d instant, *Martin L. Alexander*, son of Francis and Jane Alexander, aged 8 years, four months and 12 days.

STRAYED,



FROM the subscriber on the 12th inst., a chesnut sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, rides well, and has a blazed face, and his left hind foot white. Any information in relation to said horse, left at the Jeffersonian Office, will be thankfully received.

THOMAS ALEXANDER.

March 14, 1845. 200-3t.

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to receive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

Ecclesiastical Notice.

THE Presbytery of Concord will meet at Sharon Church, Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday the 26th day of March, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

STEPHEN FRONTIS, Stated Clerk.

TO THE PHYSICIANS OF WESTERN N. CAROLINA.

GENTLEMEN: Having established the DRUG and APOTHECARY BUSINESS on an extensive and permanent scale in this place, I would respectfully solicit your patronage, feeling confident that I can offer inducements that will not fail to secure it.

The facilities afforded by this place for forwarding goods of any kind is unequalled among us, and the reputation it sustains as the cheapest mart in the west, is sufficient inducement that a trial of the market in your line, should be made.

I have on hand, and shall continue to keep a large and well selected assortment of MEDICINE, INSTRUMENTS and SHOP FURNITURE, etc, which will be sold as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere.

Respectfully,

J. H. ENNISS, Druggist.

Salisbury, March 8, 1545. 200 2w

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of ELMS & MARTIN has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to settle with Wm. W. Elms, who is fully authorized to settle all accounts due the concern.

W. W. ELMS,
J. L. MARTIN.

March 5, 1845 99--1w

W. W. ELMS

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the entire interest of his late partner in their Store, and has now on hand a fine assortment of GOODS of every description, which he will sell on moderate terms. He invites his friends and the public to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. L. Martin retires from the firm for the purpose of locating himself in New York City; but takes this method of returning thanks to a generous public for their liberal patronage to him, and asks a continuance of the same for his successor, Mr. Elms.

March 7, 1845 99--2w

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,



STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11 1843

Notice.

HAVING left my books, accounts, &c., in the hands of Col. M. W. Alexander, at the Charlotte Hotel, I request all those indebted to me in any compelled to close my business within [illegible]. I am

THOMAS F. HAMPTON.

March 7, 1845 99 f

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel C. Crawford, on account of newspaper subscription or otherwise, are informed that the Trustee has placed the accounts in the hands of Mr. John S. Means, who is authorized to make settlements. Those indebted would do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as the business must be closed.

☞ Persons at a distance owing for the paper, can transmit their respective dues by mail at my risk. It is unpleasant to have to sue the friends of the paper; but such is the state in which Mr. Crawford left his business, that collections *must be made* as soon as possible.

T. F. HAMPTON.

March 7, 1845 99 f

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have left all my notes and accounts in the hands of N. B. Taylor, in Charlotte, and request all persons indebted to me in any manner, to call on him and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business, and those who do not call on Mr. Taylor and settle their dues previous to the next April County court, cannot blame me for the consequences.

Mr. Taylor may at all times be found at the office of the County Court Clerk, in Charlotte.

R. G. ALLISON.

March 7, 1845 96::tac.

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the property belonging to the estate of the late Maj. Thomas Alexander, deceased, advertised to take place at Mrs. Wilson's, on the 3d instant, has been postponed to the 15th, when it will positively take place at the Mills of Edwin Alexander, 8 miles north of Charlotte.

There will be sold a likely NEGRO MAN and various other articles. Also, a valuable PLANTATION on Mallard Creek will at the same time and place be Rented for the current year. Sale to take place precisely at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Terms made known at the sale.

EDWIN ALEXANDER, } Exrs.
I. S. ALEXANDER, }

March 5, 1845 99-ts

BLACKSMITHING.



Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92::1y.

IKARD'S HOTEL,

NEWTON,

CATAWBA CO., N. C.

BY JACOB IKARD.

February 7, 1845. 96-.



Agricultural.

ACCUMULATION OF MANURES.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

There are many seasons of the year, when the labor of collecting materials for compost, can be attended to with comparatively small expense, and when, generally speaking, there is with most farmers, but little else of importance to be done.

The supposition, still much too prevalent in many regions, that valuable compost cannot be made without the assistance of muck, marl, lime, &c., has been a stumbling block in the way of improvement with many farmers, which the best interests of agriculture require, should be speedily removed.

There are, around every farm house, or at least, in its immediate vicinity, a variety of substances, all of which are equally as valuable, and no less useful or essential perhaps, in this important branch of agrestic industry, than those designated above. I have often been surprised, on visiting the premises and farm yards of some who have enjoyed an honorable reputation for economy in other matters, to find them overrun and encumbered with useless rubbish, and which a little time properly devoted, would have enabled the owner to have converted into a healthy and valuable adjuvant in the fertilization of a perhaps unfertile and unproductive soil. Bones, shells chips, dung, and the refuse of the sink and laundry are all excellent ingredients in the compost heap, and will reward the person for the time and labor extended in gathering them up. It is often the case that soil in low places by the road side, which receive the wash from the highway, may be converted into a valuable stimulant, simply by throwing it into heaps. This labor however, if practicable, should be performed in the fall, as the wash during summer, adds greatly to its value as a stimulant and the operation of the frost in winter greatly improves its powers, by thoroughly breaking up and disintegrating the earthly particles of which it is principally composed. Such soil, or indeed any other, which is moderately indued with the powers of absorbing and retaining moisture, and which is suitable to be amalgamated with a cultivated soil, may be greatly increased in value by being placed in a position where it will receive the wash from the sink

Soap suds is probably one of the most powerfully fertilizing articles known. It contains the food of plants in a state of almost perfect solution, and consequently in a condition the most easy to be appropriated and assimilated, when applied as a stimulant to vegetable life.

In order to avail himself of this important source of wealth, the farmer should provide himself with a tank, of a size sufficient to contain, not only the suds made in the family, but a large quantity of other materials, such as turf, sods, bones, ashes, stroan and muck;—in short, any substance not actually and necessarily prejudicial to vegetation, and which by decomposing the urine, and partly by chemical action, become an ingredient in the food of plants.

The tank or cistern should be proportioned to the size of the family, and so situated as to admit of an easy approach with the cart. It should also be so constructed as to be exposed as little as possible either to the washing of heavy rains, or to the influence of the sun and air.

A Practical Farmer.

AGRICULTURE.

FARMING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The farm of Cheever Newhall, Esq., of Dorchester, six miles from Boston, furnishes one of the best examples of productive husbandry we have any where met with. It consists of sixty acres, a few of which are still in wood. Several acres are taken up by the grounds about the house, in garden, shrubbery, &c., and there ar eight or ten acres in orcharding; yet the farm supports twenty-five cows, one bull, four oxen, and three horses. All this stock is supported entirely from the farm, with the exception of a few oats occasionally for the carriage-horses and some wheat bran for the cows. The soil was originally very strong, and some of it wet.

Soiling.—Mr. Newhall keeps his stock altogether on the soiling system. They are fed mostly in the barn, at all seasons of the year. The cows are turned out for a few hours in each day, when the weather will admit of it, and are driven for exercise, to a small, shaded enclosure, about a quarter of a mile from the barn. They are perfectly healthy, and Mr. N. thinks give quite as much, if not more, milk, in the course of the year, as they would do if grazed in summer in the ordinary way. The cows average, 420 gallons per year, and the milk is sold at the farm at an average of about fourteen cents per gallon.

The principle articles for feeding, in the summer season, are rye and Indian corn, cut green. The former is sown in the fall, and is the first thing that is fit to cut in the spring. It may be commenced on as soon as it is high enough to mow, and will continue to grow till the usual time that rye matures, by which time, the corn, which is most relied on, is fit for use. Corn is the most productive of fodder of any crop which can be grown. The past season, Mr. N. kept *twenty-three cows* for *eight weeks*, wholly from *two acres and a half* of corn. He is confident that *one acre* of rich land is more than sufficient to keep a cow the year round; that is, it will afford sufficient green food in summer, and leave enough to be dried to keep the cow through the winter.

In 1843, Mr. Newhall measured a square rod, being part of a lot of corn sown for fall and winter use, and carefully weighed the produce, which he found to be at the rate of more then *thirty-two tons* per acre. It was then carefully dried, when it weighed 160 lbs. to the rod, or nearly *thirteen tons* to the acre. He prefers planting in the drill mode, three feet apart, and uses two to three bushels of seed (of the Southern corn) per acre. Large quantities of carrots, potatoes, and beets, are grown for winter feeding. The white carrot is the kind most cultivated; it is easier raised than other sorts, and generally yields better, giving from 800 to 1000 bushels per acre. Each cow is fed during winter, with from a peck to a half bushel of roots per day, with a little wheat bran, in addition to their dry fodder,

GARDEN *vs.* FIELD BEANS.

We can well remember when the field bean was universally used as a crop for harvesting dry, the garden bean being considered unsuitable for the purpose. The practice of late years has made serious inroads on this opinion; and where this has been long tried, it is a common observation, even with the uneducated consumers, that garden beans requre much less pork to give equal body and flavor to them than is necessary with the field bean.

Science comes in to verify and explain this opinion; as it has been found on analysis, that the kidney contains 23.6 per cent. of legumin albumen, &c., while the field bean contains but 11.7 per cent., a difference in favor of the former of more than 100 per cent., which however, is lessened by greater proportions of some of the nutritious principles of the latter. The legumin, albumen, &c., is nearly analagous to the nutritious principles contained in meat, and hence the correct estimate placed upon the superior value of the kidney bean for edible purposes. It may be added that, on *strong soils*, the kidney bean is equally wholesome, and a much more prolific bearer than the field bean; which is all that is necessary to be known, to ensure for it a substitution in all cases for the latter, *by all such as read agricultural papers*, or who take the least interest in the study of the why and wherefore of the farmer's profession.—*Am. Agricu lturist.*

SAVING OF FOOD.

A great many farmers readily purchase as they oughth to do, corn-crushers and straw-cutters for the purpose of saving porvender, but very few of them think of saving food by keeping their stock in warm quarters during the winter; and yet it is just as certain that food can be saved by keeping cattle in close houses as that fuel can be saved by making the dwelling house tight. Liebig says our clothing is merely an equivalent for an amount of food, and experiments prove that an animal well boused may be kept during winter in a given condition with half the food revuired to keep one out of doors in like condition. Farmers are very sure to kill their hogs, the first cold winter day, for hogs, kept as they are, do not fatten after winter sets in. Stock hogs may be kept fat through the winter on little food by keeping them warm.—*Louisville Journal,*

Continuation of Milk in Cows.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Calvin Cutler, Plymouth, Ct., to the editor: "On the subject of keeping cows in milk from year to year, I have had some experience. It is not true that cows kept constanly in milk, will after a lapse of years fail of their milk. This depends upon the nature and disposition of the cow for milk or fattening. I kept one in milk for five years constantly, and she increased in her milk every year, and it was almost impossible to dry her when I turned her to beef I am now milking one for the third year, which neither gains nor fails in her milk, and I presume would not, should she be milked ten years. I am milking another for the first year, whichI presume will continue to gain, from year to year. My cows have been kept from the bull—not spayed."

Spaying Cows, &c—In a late letter to the editor, W. S. Gibbes Esq., of Chester District, S. C., says—"In your November number, p. 357, notice is taken of spaying cattle. Mr. James Knox, an active and enterprising young farmer, and neighbor of mine, has been in the successful practice of spaying milch cows and heifers for some years past; the cows do not seem to suffer much, never lose their milk, and one that he spayed three years ago, is giving yet her usual quantity of milk. He has never lost one. This autumn he successfully spayed an ewe for me, as an experiment.

Vinegar—A writer in the New Genessee Farmer, gives the following receipt for making vinegar-a barrel of which, acecording to this mode, will cost but a trifle. Taking eight gallons of clear rain water, add three quarts of molasses, put into a good cask, shake well a few times, then add two or three spoonfulls of good yeast, or two yeast cakes. If in the summer, place the cask in the sun; if in winter, near the chimney where it may keep warm. In ten or fifteen days, add to the liquor a sheet of brown paper, torn in strips, dipped in molasses, and good vinegar will be produced. The paper will in this way from what is called the "mother," or life of vinegar.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,



Main Street, Charlotte, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191—tf.

MANION HOUSE.



THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91.f

CHARLOTTE
Female Academy.



THE friends and patrons of this Institution, are respectfully informed that it is now open for the reception of pupils.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.

N. B.—Board can be had in the village, or in the Academy.

Nov. 15. 1844. 84-

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN



RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::f.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be gratified to receive a call from such as may want his service. Having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1845, he takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::f.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence, January, 1845 95--1y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, understanding that there are various notes out against him, purporting to be signed with his signature, takes this method of saying that he does not owe a just note in the world. He regrets to admit, that from his previous habits of intemperance, that probably he may have signed notes, without any consideration received by him. Certain he is, if any one has a note against him, it was given without consideration and will not be paid. He understands that Wm. M. Maxwell has a note against him for $500, John Taylor a note for $100, and Washington Maxwell a note for about $20. Said notes are not just, and I will not pay them. If there are any other notes against me, they are unjust, and I will not pay them. I give this notice, to guard the public against trading for any notes purporting to have been signed by me. I have reformed my habits, and wish it distinctly understood, that any notes out against me, are unjust, and will not be paid by me.

WILLIAM DULIN.

Feb. 21, 1845. 98:::3w

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON





Stage Line

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincoluton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

Dec. 30, 1843. 41-f

William Hunter,
BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-f

December 9, 1843.

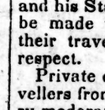
NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do., Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash. T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19 1844.

Charlotte Drug Store.



JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59-f.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

May 27, 1844. 62-

DR. D. JAYNE'S
FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		$1 00
"	Hair Tonic "	1 00
"	Tonic Vermifuge "	0 50
"	Carminative Balsam, large,	0 25
"	" " small,	0 25
"	Sanative Pills, per box,	0 25
"	American Hair Dye,	0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their edtire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removeing those diseases tor which they are severally reccommeded.



☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually loosens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.



NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

Shaftbury, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "Truth—No Fiction."

J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain safe and effectual remedy for Dysenteery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn. Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, find the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.

June, 1844. 62-

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Family Medicines, among, which are

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas*, a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

Talledega Springs, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or nor relief. At last was recommended Dr. Spencers' Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to bewilling without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

For sale by B. Oates,	Charlotte,
by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co.,	Concord,
by J. Hoke,	Lincolnton,
by Dr. C. Robe,	Greenville.
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss,	Salisburry,

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI-FEVER PILLS.

'Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good."

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS and FEVERS, or FEVER and AGUE, for it is speedily and permanently cured by Dr. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability, physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843,	JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, "	JAMES MONTGOMERY.
June 29, "	HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oats,	Charlotte,
J. & R. Winecoff, & Co.	Concord,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness,	Salisbury

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the releif of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 9, 1844.

Dr. Calvin E. Hull.

Dear Sir: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my family, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,
LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85-f